

Sloop Startle Trying English Way of Fishing.

Equipped with Regular Beam Trawl, Etc.

For the past few days the little sloop Startle, Capt. Trott, has been lying at Bennett's coal wharf waiting for a good chance to go out and drag the bottom for fish along shore, for she is now fitted as a regular beam trawler, a miniature of sch. Resolute of 10 years ago and the second New England fishing vessel to be thus equipped.

Thus far there has been no chance to fish on account of bad weather, but Capt. Trott and his crew of husky Gloucester fishermen are confident of success.

The result of this innovation in shore fishing will be watched with much interest.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Faustina, Maine coast.
Sch. James S. Steele shore.
Sch. Olivia Domingoes, shore.
Sch. Paragon, Quero Bank, 15,000 lbs. cod, 12,000 lbs. halibut.
Sch. Lady Antrim and sloop Albert Baldwin were at Boothbay Harbor on Saturday.

Vessels Sailed.

Today's Market.

Board of trade prices: Large handline Georges cod, \$4.50 per cwt. medium do., \$3.75; large trawl Georges, \$4.25; medium do., \$3.50; handline cod from deck, caught east of Cape Sable, \$4.25; medium do., \$3.50; large trawl bank cod, \$3.75; medium do., \$3.37 1-2; large dory handline cod, \$4.; medium do., \$3.62 1-2.

Board of Trade splitting prices on fresh fish —All cod caught on Le Have Bank and to the westward, large \$2.25; medium, \$1.70; all cod caught to the eastward of Le Have Bank large, \$2.25; medium, \$1.70; snapper cod fish, 40 cts.; cusk, \$1.60; snapper cusk, 40 cts. haddock, \$1.00; hake, \$1.10.; pollock, 60 cts.

Outside sale of dory handline cod \$4.40 for large and \$3.90 for medium.

Outside sales Georges cod \$4.75 and \$3.75 per cwt. for large and medium.

Outside sale fresh fish, large cod, \$2.25; market cod, \$1.75; cusk, \$1.60; hake, \$1.15.

Round pollock, 80 cts. per cwt.

Bank halibut 12 cts. per lb. for white and 10 cts per lb. for gray.

Salt mackerel, \$16 per bbl.

Newfoundland salt herring, \$3. to \$3.12 1-2 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Klondike, 4500 pollock.
Sch. Flavilla, 3500 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Olivia Sears, 4000 pollock.
Sch. Eva and Mildred, 5000 pollock.
Sch. Gertrude, 9000 haddock, 2500 cod, 900 hake.
Sch. Mettacommet, 9000 pollock.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 4000 haddock, 400 cod 1000 hake, 500 pollock.
Sch. Livonia, 4500 haddock, 800 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 500 haddock, 6000 hake.
Sch. Magnolia.
Sch. Seacomet, 3500 haddock, 700 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Valentinna, 12,000 pollock.
Sch. Mary F. Powers, 5000 haddock, 9000 cod, 12,000 hake.
Sch. Pythian, 3000 haddock, 800 cod.
Sch. Mary Cabral, 1500 haddock.
Sch. Ellen F. Gleason, 3000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake, 1000 cusk.
Sch. Electric Flash, 3000 haddock, 500 cod, 400 hake.
Sch. Vidia M. Brigham, 800 haddock, 1000 cod, 200 hake, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 2300 haddock, 1000 cod, 7000 hake.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 500 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 hake, 300 cusk, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Dorothy, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod, 700 hake, 1000 cusk.
Sch. Oliver F. Kilham, 5000 haddock, 600 cod, 200 hake.
Sch. Mary P. Mosquita, 2000 haddock, 6000 cod, 12,000 hake.
Sch. Sarah.
Sch. Nickerson, 8000 pollock.
Sch. Teresa and Alice, 2500 haddock, 1000 cod.
Haddock, \$3 to \$4; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$3; pollock, \$1.25 to \$1.30; hake, \$1; cusk, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Herring Notes.

The Bay of Islands, N. E., Western Star, says that the outlook for the fishermen is not bright. For nearly a fortnight there has not been a single arrival for herring. But for the barge in North Arm, the Canadians who are putting up herring and the Newfoundland packers, the fishery would practically be at a standstill. The frozen fleet has yet to arrive; but the appearance of herring in good numbers at Fortune Bay will turn a large proportion of the fleet in that direction. The weather has been mild for some days and even if the vessels were there just now they could not secure frozen cargoes. Then there is the uncertainty as to the presence of the fish when the frost really does come. And the unfortunate condition of affairs that prevailed last year when so many vessels were frozen up near Woods Island will somewhat deter the vessels from remaining long on the coast.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Hazel Oneita, Georges, 30,000 lbs. cod.
Sch. Mary A. Gleason, via Boston.
Sch. Manomet, via Boston.
Sch. Estelle S. Nunan, shore.
Sch. Mary P. Mosquita, via Boston.
Sch. Valentinna, via Boston.
Sch. Galatea, via Boston.
Torchers Monday and Tuesday, 370 bbls. fresh herring.

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Outside sale of dory handline cod \$4.40 for large and \$3.90 for medium.

Outside sales Georges cod \$4.75 and \$3.75 per cwt. for large and medium.

Outside sale fresh fish, large cod, \$2.25; market cod, \$1.75; cusk, \$1.60; hake, \$1.15.

Round pollock, 80 cts. per cwt.

Bank halibut 12 cts. per lb. for white and 10 cts per lb. for gray.

Salt mackerel, \$16 per bbl.

Newfoundland salt herring, \$3. to \$3.12 1-2 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Yankee, 200 haddock, 5500 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 10,000 haddock, 4500 cod, 9000 hake.
Sch. Carrie F. Roberts, 4000 haddock, 800

ESSEX COUNTY.

and ate at the table. Well, well. A trained monkey met the guests at the society lady in New York gave a monkey holding it up all around.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. James S. Steele, shore, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Torchers, Ipswich Bay, 200 bbls. fresh herring.

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Salt mackerel, \$16 per bbl.

Newfoundland salt herring, \$3. to \$3.12 1-2 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Slade Gorton, 6000 haddock, 8000 cod, 6000 hake, 7000 cusk, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Sylvia Nunan, 3500 haddock, 800 cod, 600 pollock.
Sch. Metamora, 12,000 haddock, 2500 cod, 8000 hake.
Sch. Valantinna, 14,000 pollock.
Sch. Sarah C. Wharf, 2000 haddock, 2100 cod, 800 hake, 500 pollock.
Sch. Dorothy, 4000 haddock, 1400 cod, 2000 hake, 1000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Pythian, 6000 haddock, 4000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Haddock \$3.50 to \$4, market cod \$3 to \$3.25, large cod \$4.50 to \$5, pollock \$1.50, cusk \$1.60.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Forest Maid was at Portland on Monday.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Nickerson, shore.
Sch. Evelyn L. Smith, shore.
Sch. Irene and May, shore.
Sch. Maud M. Story, Georges, 25,000 lbs. cod.
Sch. Lizzie M. Stanley, South Channel, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Illinois, South Channel, 15,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Today's Market.

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Cape Ann News
Jan. 26, 1903
Gloucester, Mass.

CAPE ANN NEWS, MONDAY

SATURDAY, S LATE NEWS

MODUS VIVENDI

License Granted American Fishermen the Past Year.

Report of Minister Marine and Fisheries of Newfoundland

Stringent Fishery Act Relative to Foreign Fishermen. Information to Cape Ann News. Papers Copying Please Credit.

A report compiled by the Newfoundland government for the year just closed, gives the name and tonnage, together with the amount each American fishing vessel paid for a license in order to secure bait and other privileges during the past season.

The report is quite interesting inasmuch as it quotes the legislative enactments in respect to foreign fishing vessels.

It appears to confute the much talked of modus vivendi, which some believe is an existing treaty, made jointly between the United States and Great Britain, remaining in force until abrogated.

This view of present conditions is a mistaken one, as it is a colonial enactment, voluntarily given by Newfoundland, pending the ratification of some reciprocal arrangements.

The act was passed May 24th, 1893, at which time the Blaine-Bond treaty was under consideration and waiting approval by the two governments. At that time Canada was not a party to this treaty and the late Sir John A. McDonald, then premier, exerted great influence at the imperial foreign office, succeeded in getting the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister of England to withhold his assent. Any treaty with Newfoundland in order to make it operative must first get consent of Great Britain, which is not the case with Canada.

The present arrangement, known as the Hay-Bond treaty is a fac simile of the Blaine-Bond arrangement, which received favorable consideration by the Washington administration, but failed of concurrent action on the part of England, who adhered to Canada's request. Then came this appendage known as the modus vivendi to this slumbering treaty, which was first issued in 1893.

In expectation of the treaty being favorably considered, a law was passed by Newfoundland authorizing the governor in Council to issue licenses to foreign fishing vessels that enabled them to enter any port on the coast of that island for the following purposes:—"The purchase of ice, bait, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits for the fishery, and for the shipping of crews."

This has remained in force from year to year without any new enactment, as the governor and his advisers had full power either to renew it each year or revoke it at their pleasure.

The report shows that during the past season 59 vessels of 4,806 tons, 14 more than last year, purchased licenses, for which they paid in the aggregate \$7,200, against \$5,512.50 last year. In addition to the above there were 12 vessels that culled and caught their own bait at ports west of Ramea Islands.

Taking out a license in Newfoundland did not give them permission to purchase bait and other outfit at Canadian ports, so that many of them doubtless bought license there as well. Besides the American vessels, the report shows that there were 94 Canadian vessels that secured a license to get bait, for which no tonnage fee appears to be exacted, as they were not classed as foreign.

Vessels' Name. Amount
Dora A. Lawson, \$139.50
George Campbell, 117.00
Alice R. Lawson, 127.50
Bohemian, 129.00
Columbia, 133.50
W. E. Morrissey, 139.50
Lawrence A. Monroe, 126.00
Miles, 144.00

Margaret, 100.50	Blue Jacket, 129.00
Argo, 118.50	Annie Greenlaw, 103.50
Oregon, 118.50	Preceptor, 133.50
Massachusetts, 153.00	Richard Wainwright, 147.00
Edward Trevo, 99.00	Admiral Dewey, 102.00
Dictator, 117.00	Golden Rod, 135.00
Atlanta, 147.00	Senator, 111.00
Monitor, 112.00	Florence E. Stream, 150.00
Helen F. Whitten, 99.00	Tacoma, 138.00
Arctia, 106.50	Fernwood, 135.00
Orbonnaise, St. Pierre, 144.00	Rigel, 29.50
Blanche, 130.50	Valkyrie, 117.00
Corona, 156.00	Madonna, 129.00
Theodore Roosevelt, 113.50	Patrot, 135.00
Senator Gardiner, 87.00	Conductor, 141.00
Colonial, 75.00	Mabel D. Hines, 118.50
Independence, 138.00	Gladiator, 152.00
E. E. Wetherell, 112.50	John L. Nicholson, 97.50
Robinson, 138.00	Electer, 138.00
H. M. Stanley, 124.50	Maggie and May, 132.00
J. J. Flaherty, 186.00	Spectre, 138.50
Emma & Helen, 99.00	H. S. Nickerson, 124.50
Shannandoah, 115.00	Hattie L. Trask, 72.00
Arkona, 145.50	Parthia, 115.50
Mystery, 133.50	

\$7,200.00
Vessels calling and catching their own bait at ports west of Ramea Islands:
Ella W. Goodwin, Elirt, Lucinda I. Lowell, Elie M. Morrissey, Glorianna, Norma, Lizzie Stanley, Laurel, Anglo-Saxon, Arbutus, American, Ada S. Babson, A. Nickleson.

The first to avail themselves of this privilege was Capt. Richard Wadding of Sch. Atlanta, March 24, at Bay of Islands. The last to take out a license was Sch. Edward Trevo at Bonne Bay, in November, who was on a herring trip.

Of the 59 vessels that purchased license, one hailed from Boothbay, two from Beverly, and one from St. Pierre, Miq., while all the rest were from Gloucester.

Of those calling who caught their own bait upon the west coast, two belonged to Bucksport, and were dory headline codfishing. All the others were engaged in fresh fishing.

Chap. 6th of the Newfoundland Fishery Act, says:
2. Any Justice of the Peace, Sub-Collector, Preventive Officer, Fishery Warden or Constable, may go on board any foreign fishing vessel within any port on the coast of this island, or hovering in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in this island, and may stay on board such vessel so long as she remains within such port or distance.

3. Any one of the officers or persons heretofore mentioned may bring any foreign fishing vessel, being within any port on the coasts of this island, or hovering in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of this island, into port, may search her cargo and may examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and the master or person in command shall answer truly such questions as shall be put to him, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. And if such foreign fishing vessel has on board any herring, caplin, squid or other bait fishes, ice, lines, seines or other outfits or supplies for the fishery, purchased within any port on the coasts of this island, or within the distance of three marine miles from any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of this island, or if the master of the said vessel shall have engaged or attempted to engage any person to form part of the crew of the said vessel in any port, or on any part of the coasts of this island, without a license therefor in writing first granted to any such vessel under the provisions of this Act, or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by treaty, convention or act of the Legislature, for the time being in force, such vessel and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof shall be forfeited.

4. All goods and vessels and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof, liable to forfeiture under this Act, may be seized and secured by any officer or person mentioned in the second section of this Act, and every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this Act, or aiding or abetting any other person in such opposition, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

5. In any prosecution under this Act, the presence on board of any foreign fishing vessel, in any port of this island, or within British waters aforesaid, of any caplin, squid or other bait fishes, of ice, lines, seines or other outfits or supplies for the fishery, shall be prima facie evidence of the purchase of the said bait fishes and outfits within such port or waters, and the refusal or failure to produce a license upon being called upon so to do, shall be prima facie evidence of the purchase of bait, ice, lines, seines or other supplies or outfits for the fishery without a license.

9. Nothing in this Act shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any state in amity with her Majesty.

foreign fishing vessel, being within any port on the coasts of this island, or hovering in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of this island, into port, may search her cargo and may examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and the master or person in command shall answer truly such questions as shall be put to him, under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars. And if such foreign fishing vessel has on board any herring, caplin, squid or other bait fishes, ice, lines, seines or other outfits or supplies for the fishery, purchased within any port on the coasts of this island, or within the distance of three marine miles from any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of this island, or if the master of the said vessel shall have engaged or attempted to engage any person to form part of the crew of the said vessel in any port, or on any part of the coasts of this island, without a license therefor in writing first granted to any such vessel under the provisions of this Act, or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by treaty, convention or act of the Legislature, for the time being in force, such vessel and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof shall be forfeited.

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11. In this Act the word "vessel" shall include any boat or ship registered or not registered, jack, skiff, punt or launch, whether propelled by sails, oars or steam.

THE HAY-BOND TREATY.

Continued from First Page.

foundland to cut off American fishermen from buying bait. Even if the colony should refuse bait to American fishermen it would mean starvation for many of the people of the colony, whose livelihood depends on selling bait and supplies to the fishermen.

Laws would not stop it. The colonists would sell the bait because it would be an absolute necessity for them to do so. Under treaty rights, Mr. Gardner points out, Americans have a right to catch bait on the west coast of Newfoundland, the principal herring ground of the colony, but they do not do it as they find it cheaper to hire the natives to catch herring in their own waters.

Mr. Gardner argues that even if bait licenses were refused, no real harm would be done, as a comparatively small number of American fishing vessels take out licenses, and if the worst came to the worst, we could build cold storage plants as the Canadian fishermen do. The concession to our fishermen to buy and sell fish and fish oil amounts to nothing, he claims. "We never did and never shall sell Newfoundland any fish oil or fish to any extent, as they have plenty of that at home."

"We do buy herring," he continues, "of them, however, and it would be bad for our herring trade if they refused to sell to us, but it would be a great deal worse for them. Dakota might forbid the sale of wheat. It would be bad for us, but it would be suicide for Dakota. Newfoundland could refuse to sell us herring, but her 200,000 people must live, and they all depend on the fisheries."

According to Mr. Gardner, while the treaty ostensibly puts 71 articles on the free list, that is humbug, as 63 of those articles already enter the colony untaxed. Seven of the remainder are agricultural implements which cannot be imported for sale, the importer must use them himself. The slight concessions apparently made on the other articles in the treaty Mr. Gardner regards as of little value.

"Should the treaty be ratified," he concludes, "Gloucester would be ruined, as she now depends on the catch of cod."

He refers to the time when the former reciprocity treaty was in effect, and shows the disastrous results it had on Gloucester and Provincetown. If the treaty were ratified, Mr. Gardner asserts that Newfoundland could send in all her cheaply caught codfish free of duty, and the price would have to be met by New England. Owing to the lower cost of building fishing vessels in Canada, and cheaper labor, it would be impossible for the high price labor of New England to successfully compete.

MODUS VIVENDI

Renewed. French Shore Matter Disposed Of.
March 12, 1903.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., March 10, 1903 states that the legislative assembly today unanimously renewed the French shore modus vivendi for the current year after a powerful speech from Premier Bond who declared his conviction that the imperial government intended to redress the colony's grievances at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the Boer war and the subsequent peace negotiations the coronation ceremonies the colonial conference and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to South Africa the negotiations regarding the French shore had been retarded but he was hopeful of a speedy resumption.

ABLE LETTER

On Fish Treaty by Svl'r Cunningham

N. Y. TRIBUNE

Review of Herring Fishery and Other Facts About Newfoundland

The following letter was printed in the New York Tribune of Tuesday coming from Sylvester Cunningham of this city:

To the Editor of the Tribune:
Sir—In your editorial of December 30 on the Hay-Bond Treaty and the effect its ratification would have on the New England fisheries, I think you accepted as true some so-called facts that have been given by those favoring the treaty, which I think I can show you are far from correct. First, let us see what benefit is to be derived by the New England fishermen. You say:

It gives them free bait in Newfoundland waters as the adequate source of bait. Our fishermen like the Canadian and Frenchmen, must get supplies from Newfoundland or go without. Last year scores of American fishing schooners got their bait from Newfoundland and, in addition, during last winter some 200 thousand barrels of frozen and salted bait were taken that country by Americans herring bait being in winter obtainable nowhere else.

So our fishermen are practically dependent on Newfoundland for bait. It is natural you should assume the above to be true, as the advocates of the treaty have made this claim in the most positive manner, and I am not surprised that, believing it to be true, you should think the advantages of the treaty were so considerable that it was a doubtful question whether the New England fishermen were to be much damaged, especially as I think I can show that you underestimate the damage as much as you overrate the advantages.

It is true that large quantities of herring, both salted and frozen, are brought every winter from Newfoundland by American vessels, but practically all of these herring are now taken on the west coast of Newfoundland, where, under the terms of 1818, American vessels are allowed to fish. The fishermen from the southern and eastern coast of Newfoundland all go to the Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay in the fall and early winter, and the income from this fishing is their main support; with out it they could not exist, and they would resist by force any attempt on our part to take down our nets and sufficiently large crew to catch our own cargoes. Accepting the position as it is, we hire them to catch the fish for us.

These herring, however, are used for food, and not for bait. None of the salt herring are used for bait and very few of the frozen. The latter a few years ago were used freely for bait, but it is not practicable to use them now, owing to their high cost, and to take their place cold storage plants have been built on the New England coast, and more will be added, to utilize the herring and squid that come to our own shores in the fall; and the business of supplying this bait is an addition to the income of the New England fishermen.

Our Grand Bank trawlers have to some extent thought it profitable to take a couple of batties of fresh herring or caplin from Newfoundland in the late spring or early summer; later in the season they use squid caught on the fishing grounds. I do not know just the number that have availed themselves of this privilege the last season, but probably from thirty-five to forty vessels, paying the license fee of \$150 a net ton, about \$125 a vessel, only one vessel outside the Gloucester fleet taking a license, as the Cape Cod and Maine bank fleet all use salt clams taken from home. The remission of this tax, say about \$5000 is the only benefit to be derived by the New England fishermen by the Hay-Bond Treaty.

The writer has a fleet of sixteen vessels: all engaged in the offshore fisheries, and only one took a Newfoundland license for the year 1902. It is a privilege we would prefer to have at the present price, but it is used by us as a bait for the fact that the French codfishing fleet on the Grand Bank has been absolutely prohibited from obtaining bait from Newfoundland for years, it has evidently found some substitute, as it still prosecutes the fisheries in undiminished numbers.

You are quite clear in stating our position as to the damage of competition. Salted codfish is the leading product of the New England fisheries. Mackerel used to be of equal importance, but for some unknown reason they have not frequented our coast in sufficient numbers lately to warrant the employment of a large fleet.

The fresh fish business is increasing, and where the small shore boats a few years ago were able to supply the demand, now a number of our large vessels (called the offshore fleet) bring their fish feed for the market; but these vessels could not be used profitably if salt codfish should rule very low in price, as whenever the fresh fish market is overstocked their catch has to be sold to the salters, and also at certain seasons of the year, when the demand for fresh salt water fish is light, they have to make salt trips.

It is true that today nearly all the Newfoundland catch of codfish is what we call hard cured, while the bulk of the New England catch is what we call pickled

ured; the fish are salted the same on board the vessels, but when we take ours from the vessel we put them in butts of pickle, taking them out as needed and drying them a couple of days on the flakes.

The catch of the Newfoundland fleet is not put in pickle when taken from the vessel, but is dried very hard, the reason for the difference in curing being that the Newfoundland catch is nearly all exported to Brazil, the Mediterranean ports and other warm countries, where pickle cured fish would get heated and spoil, while the trade in the United States prefers pickle cured fish.

The Newfoundland fishermen do not want our market for their hard cured fish they know well enough that that would not benefit them; but you can readily see how easy it would be for them to cure for the United States market in the same manner we do, and as practically their whole population is engaged in fishing, their production is very large, and would completely dominate our market. Anyone who has ever been in Newfoundland and seen the primitive way in which the people along the coast live would admit at once the impossibility of our competing with them on even terms.

Free fish from Canada or Newfoundland could only have one result; that is, the practical extinction of the New England fisheries. As the whole population of Newfoundland is less than two hundred thousand and the people are very poor, it hardly seems as if the United States would receive sufficient recompense in a few trifling trade concessions.

Sylvester Cunningham, President of the Gloucester Board of Trade Gloucester, Mass. 5, 1903.

The New York Tribune has the following editorial on Mr. Cunningham's letter New England and Newfoundland.

In another column of this morning's Tribune we print a letter from the president of the Gloucester (Mass.) Board of Trade, who is also one of the foremost fish dealers of that city, on the subject of the pending reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland. He represents the New England fish industry, which opposes that treaty, and in his letter he sets forth the grounds of that opposition. Commencing upon The Tribune's recent editorial on the subject, he expresses the opinion that we underestimate the damage the treaty would do to the New England fisheries as much as we overrate the advantages it would confer upon them. We are glad to give his side of the case publicly, though we are by no means convinced of the correctness of his views. On the contrary we are inclined to think his representations, when analyzed, rather tend to the support of our own contentions and to the advocacy of the treaty.

Mr. Cunningham tells us that Americans are not dependent upon Newfoundland for bait, and cites in corroboration the example of the French cod fishermen on the Grand Bank, who are "absolutely prohibited from obtaining bait from Newfoundland," yet "still prosecute the fisheries in undiminished numbers." In 1901, according to Newfoundland records, 47,000 six American fishing boats obtained bait in Newfoundland ports on payment of the license fee. It may be that this number was reduced one half in 1902, as our correspondent thinks. Nevertheless, the privilege is still a valuable one, and worthy of taking into consideration. The argument that the French prosper with out it is not to be well taken, because it is well known, first, that the French fishermen obtain a good deal of bait from Newfoundland surreptitiously; second, that even thus they could not maintain themselves in business without the enormous subsidies which are paid to them by the French government; and third, that even with such aids the French fisheries are not prospering, but on the contrary are steadily declining. The last three or four years have been disastrous to them, and all they themselves say is—because they are not permitted to get bait from Newfoundland.

Salted squid is a poor substitute for herring, the periwinkle beds of Micouelon are nearly exhausted, and even the offer of \$10 a barrel, or ten times the proper price, for herring tails to induce Newfoundland smugglers to furnish them with an adequate supply. Fresh bait, of the best quality, is highly desirable for fishermen, and it would be no small advantage to the men of Gloucester to be able to secure it only a hundred miles from the fishing banks instead of having to get it nearly a thousand miles away.

As for the other side of the case, the damage Newfoundland competition might do to New England fisheries, Mr. Cunningham practically confirms our statement that Newfoundland cod is chiefly dry cured, while that obtained by New England fishermen is "green," or wet pickled, and he admits that there would be no competition between them, since Newfoundland land sends her dry cod to Brazil and the Mediterranean, and has no thought of trying to invade our market with such goods. But, he thinks, she might under this treaty change her whole system of curing fish; and presently dominate the markets of the United States with pickled cod. It seems to us that apprehension is too far fetched. Mr. Cunningham says "the whole population of Newfoundland is less than two hundred thousand, and the people are very poor."

It does not seem probable that such a community will suddenly revolutionize its chief industry, adopt entirely new methods, abandon its well established markets and stake its whole industrial future upon an attempt to gain control of a new market now dominated by a more numerous, more wealthy and more resourceful people.

SENATOR LODGE ACTIVE.

Furnishes Fishery Statistics for Use of the Senate.

TREATY DANGERS POINTED OUT.

Document Includes Letter from John Pew & Son.

A press dispatch from Washington says that Senator Lodge has presented to the senate, and has printed as a document of 27 pages, certain papers and statistics in regard to the fisheries of Gloucester and New England. The collection is bound to attract attention from senators when they come to deal with the Hay-Bond treaty.

The document contains a statement of Gloucester's production of fish for each of the last nine years. It shows that Gloucester has made progress in its fishing industry in that time, notwithstanding the catch of one of her great staples, mackerel has been a practical failure.

The pamphlet also shows the codfish catch of the New England fleet for a period of 30 years, Gloucester's fleet taking 73 per cent. of the whole amount, at an estimated value of \$55,000,000.

The mackerel catch of the New England fleet for the past 25 years amounted to nearly 3,000,000 barrels, of which only 300,000 barrels, were caught off the Canadian coast and in the Bay of St. Lawrence.

Much information is also given regarding the fishing vessels of Massachusetts and New England and of Gloucester, showing capital invested.

During the last 25 years 2187 lives have been lost from Gloucester in the fisheries, with 300 vessels, valued at nearly \$2,000,000. The losses in the New England fisheries outside of Gloucester have been small.

The pamphlet also contains a number of articles relating to the fisheries, tending to show the conditions which Gloucester and other fishing towns of New England would experience if such a treaty as the Hay-Bond treaty were to be ratified. There is also a contribution from Halifax, N. S., to a Boston newspaper, showing the firm and positive ground which Canada takes in fostering her fisheries and capital invested in them.

Included in the document is a letter to Senator Lodge from Messrs. John Pew & Son, dated at Gloucester, Dec. 1, 1902, in which these gentlemen say:

"In regard to the contemplated Hay-Bond treaty, we think it would be disastrous to the New England deep sea fisheries, and especially Gloucester, as her interest is the largest. What does Gloucester get by such a treaty? Only this one small thing, the withdrawal of tonnage tax, which Newfoundland imposes, namely \$1.50 per ton, on American fishing vessels that seek Newfoundland ports at certain seasons of the year for the purpose of buying fresh bait of the Newfoundland shore fishermen at localities where we do not have the privilege of fishing on the Newfoundland coast within the three-mile limit. The buying of this bait is a blessing to these shore fishermen. The American fishing vessels that visit such ports are confined to the salt codfish bankers that fish with trawls on the Grand Banks. They numbered this year 32, and probably paid about \$4000 tax to the Newfoundland government for blessing some of her inhabitants by purchasing something which they were very glad to sell.

"Having heard of the coming into the United States free of duty, as contemplated in the Hay-Bond treaty, simply transfers the fishery over to the British flag. But, aside from this matter of a few vessels having the liberty to buy bait free of tonnage tax, the New England fishermen gets nothing. On the other hand, Newfoundland gets everything—our market free for her fish and oil. The catch of Newfoundland in codfish some years amounts to 1,000,000 quintals. With labor there costing not one-half as much as it does in Gloucester or other New England ports, it puts the New England fisheries at a great disadvantage.

"There is a remarkable feature about our fisheries in that they are co-operative. We have no record when any other method prevailed. It goes back so many years ago that no one now in Gloucester has the date. Our vessels are employed on the half, quarter and fifth lays. On the half lay the crew has one-half of the amount which the fares bring from time to time as they arrive in port and are sold, less one-half the small trip expense of bait, ice, etc. The vessel owners furnish all supplies, tackle and fishing gear, and have the other half. On the quarter lay the crew has three-quarters of the proceeds of each voyage as sold on arrival, pays the expense of fishing tackle, food, ice, bait, and so forth, out of their three-quarters, and then divide what is left of the three-quarters among themselves. The vessel owners have the remaining one-quarter part, and furnish the vessel with salt rigging and so forth, and pay the insurance and taxes. The fifth lay is similar. The crew has four-fifths and the owner one-fifth.

After citing the case of the schooner Kim-
so, Messrs. Pew & Son say:

"The crew shared among themselves on these three trips about \$200 per man after paying for food, fishing tackle and so forth. This vessel is now out on her fourth voyage. In passing allow us to mention this item. So anxious were the captain and crew of this vessel about the danger of having our market thrown open for fish from Canada and Newfoundland free of duty that when the congressional nomination battle in our district was on they remained in port one day longer than they would otherwise have done for the purpose of voting for Capt. Gardner as the republican nominee for congress, and the captain and crew cast 14 votes for him at the caucus.

"This method of division on the co-operative plan has kept Gloucester to the front and given her such a long life in the fisheries. The crews make more money in proportion than vessel owners, and thus it has been one of the great factors for Gloucester to hold on to her old industry during the dark and trying hours of losses at sea, and trying and irritating times fighting on land against hostile legislation."

The document also includes several extracts from Kipling's "Captains Courageous," describing the annual memorial service in this city, where the roll of the dead of the year is called.

PLEASING TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

Text of Hay-Bond Treaty Published at St. John's Yesterday.

A despatch from St. John's, N. F., says that the Hay-Bond treaty, which provides for limited reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, was published at St. John's yesterday. It gives general satisfaction and is warmly commended by the business community.

Hay-Bond Treaty.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have requested and will have an opportunity to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in advocacy of the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland, sent to the Senate at the last session of Congress. The hearing has been set for next Wednesday, at which time a New York business man also will be heard in support of the treaty. In view, however, of the general understanding that the extra session of the Senate is to be devoted mainly to the consideration of the Colombian treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal and the Cuban reciprocity treaty, members of the Foreign Relations Committee are disposed to think that action on the Hay-Bond treaty is unlikely."